THE
CONSERVATIVE.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
JOHN B. NEATHERY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:
One month, - - - $10 00
Three months, - - - 20 00
Six months, - - - 40 00
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TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
One month, - - - $ 4 00
Three months, - 10 00
Six months, - - - 20 00

POETICAL.

From the Enquirer.

LEE.

God bless our peerless warrior!
The chieftain true and tried,
Whose honor's stainless as the steel
That glistens at his side,
Whose name alone fills countless hearts
With patriotic pride.

The victor of an hundred fields,
Not as in olden time,
When conquest urged its crimson path
Thro' carnage and thro' crime;
But in a war that freemen wage
For every right sublime.

Around him throng the fearless ones
Whose breast a bulwark stand,
Twixt fierce, but dastard foemen, and
The Altars of our land,
Their proudest hope to fight and fall,
Aye, die at his command!

When time shall turn the dreadful page
His trembling fingers trace,
And havoc, satiate with gore,
Has run his bloody race,
And peace shall seek with eager hands
His foot steps to efface;

Then shall a grateful country 'round
Thy brow her laurels twine,
Thy name her proudest boast shall be,
Thy home her dearest shrine,
And brightest on her monuments
Thy deathless deeds shall shine.

G. W. S.

Gordonsville, Va., January, 1865.

"CASTINE."—The publisher has our thanks for a copy of this work, a notice of which we copy from the Wilmington *Journal*, only adding our protest to the waste of printing paper in these days of the scarcity and high prices of that article:

CASTINE. By Edward Edgeville, Southern Field and Fireside Novellette, No. 2. New Series, Raleigh: Wm. B. Smith & Co., 1865.

We think it best to give a small extract, a brick, as it were, so that our readers may be enabled to form some idea of the edifice. Captain Waterfield is telling somebody to tell Jennie, his beloved, and the sister of Castine—said Jennie having been abducted and forcibly married to one Lester; we say Capt. Waterfield is telling somebody to tell Jennie something, and thus he discourseth, verbatim et literatim et punctuation:

"Tell her, even if it be in the presence of her husband, Lester, how my memory has painted and repainted a myriad of times the outlines of her beautiful form; the rounded plumb arms that tapered down to the sweetest hand that ever electrified man by a touch of his brawny fingers; the soft, mild eyes that always seem to swim in a riplless sea of heavenly love; the lips that would fret the richest rubies fresh from their ocean cradles, into envy; those velvety cheeks whose flush through translucent skin would shame to death the first red damasked rose of spring time, even while it blushed forth its softest hues through the sparkle of the morning dew from a lilaceous bed. Tell her that my desolate life has been but an outrage of the purpose of Heaven when it created our souls for each other—though the law has given her to another. God has given her to me—I am hers—she is mine. There is in spite of us a divinity that creates, reveals and blends the congeniality of souls into a resistless fellowship which begins wherever and whenever the two beings meet and ends—NEVER!"

That's what we call fine—that is, and the new discovery of fishing up the "richest rubies" from their "ocean cradles" will astonish the lapidaries. No doubt Edward Edgeville thinks with the elegiac Gray—

Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark, unfathomed caves of ocean bear,
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

That, we fear, will be the fate of the rose blushing from a lilaceous bed! Shall it be said that such a flower as the author of the above eloquent extract shall be allowed to blush unseen. To use his own emphatic word, we say—Never!

In good seriousness, we think the writer of Castine is not without sufficient talent, nor is the story devoid of interest, but the whole thing is marred by the ambitio is attempt at sentiment and fine writing, the one sinking into maudlin, and the other being too often inflated into bombast and even fustian. It is the failing of the times. Our practised writers and thinkers have something else to do besides writing tales and few unpractical hands have learned quietude—moderation—the proper fitness of things.

TO WASH FINE CROCHET LACE THAT IT MAY NOT SHRINK AND BECOME THICK.—Cover a glass bottle with calico or linen, and then tack the lace smoothly upon it, rub it with soap and cover it with calico. Boil it for twenty minutes in soft water: let all dry together and the lace will be found to be ready for use. A long piece of lace must be wound round and round the bottle, the edge of each round a little above the last, and a few stiches to keep it firm at the beginning and end, will be found sufficient.

JUDGE GHOLSON ON THE PRESS.—In the course of his remarks, in Congress Wednesday, Mr. Gholson alluded to the part the press had borne to this struggle. He believed it had been a powerful auxiliary in the prosecution of the war. It has furnished the true great arguments of the justice and right of our cause; it had held up to the people the horrors of subjugation; it had cheered them in the hours of despondency; it had built up a healthy sentiment at home; it had been the means of driving thousands of deserters back to the army; and he would say that he believed it had added, by its wholesome influence, a hundred fold more men to the service than the aggregate number of all their editors and employees. He believed that its influence in a struggle like ours could not be calculated.

COLD POTATOES SCOLLOPED.—Bruise cold potatoes in a mortar or potato bowl. Beat well the yolk of an egg, and mix it with some warm milk, with some salt, and a small lump of butter; rub the potatoes perfectly smooth, and incorporate this mixture with them: put it into a scollop shell, score it over the surface, and put on it some small bits of butter, brown it in a Dutch oven, or with a salamander.

HAM TOAST.—Grate a sufficiency of the lean of cold ham; mix some beaten yolk of egg with a little cream, and thicken it with the grated ham; then put the mixture into a saucepan over the fire, and let it simper awhile; have ready some slices of bread nicely toasted (all the crust being pared off) and well buttered; spread it over quickly with the ham mixture and send it to table warm.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

VOL. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1865. [No. 252.

OFFICIAL.

Headquarters, Reserve, North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, February 13th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 3.

I. ENROLLING OFFICERS IN THE STATE OF NORTH Carolina will make diligent inquiry in their respective counties for the arms, &c., called for in Gen Lee's appeal of January 25, 1865.

They are required to receive all arms brought forward under this appeal, and reporting them to Capt. A. W. Lawrence, Ordnance officer Reserve, N. C.

By command of Lt. Gen. HOLMES:

JOHN W. HINSDALE,
Asst. Adj. General.

251—3t.

HEADQR'S ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 25, 1865.

To arm and equip an additional force of cavalry, there is need of carbines, revolvers, pistols, sabres, and other accoutrements of mounted men. Arms and equipments of the kind desired are believed to be held by citizens in sufficient numbers to supply our wants. Many keep them as trophies, and some with the expectation of using them in their own defence. But it should be remembered that arms are now required for use, and that they cannot be made so effectual for the defence of the country in any way, as in the hands of organized troops. They are needed to enable our cavalry to cope with the well armed and equipped cavalry of the enemy, not only in the general service, but in resisting those predatory expeditions which have inflicted so much loss upon the people of the interior.

To the patriotic I need make no other appeal than the wants of the service; but I beg to remind those who are reluctant to part with the arms and equipments in their possession, that by keeping them they diminish the ability of the army to defend their property, without themselves deriving any benefit from them. I therefore urge all persons not in the service to deliver promptly, to some of the officers designated below, such arms and equipments (especially those suitable for cavalry) as they may have, and to report to those officers the names of such persons as neglect to surrender those in their possession.

Every citizen who prevents a carbine or pistol from remaining unused, will render a service to his country. Those who think to retain arms for their own defence, should remember if the army cannot protect them, the arms will be of little use. While no valid title can be acquired to public arms and equipments except from the Government, it is reported that many persons have ignorantly purchased them from private parties. A fair compensation will, therefore, be made to all who deliver such arms and equipments to any ordnance officers, officer commanding at a post, officers and agents of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, at any station, or officers in the enrolling service, or connected with the Nitre and Mining Bureau.—All these officers are requested, and those connected with this army, are directed to receive and receipt for all arms and equipments, whatever their condition, and forward the same, with a duplicate receipt, to the Ordnance Department at Richmond, and report their proceedings to these Headquarters.—The person holding the receipt will be compensated upon presenting it to the Ordnance Bureau.—While it is hoped that no one will disregard this appeal, all officers connected with this army are required, and all others are requested, to take possession of any public arms and equipments they may find in the hands of persons unwilling to surrender them to the service of the country, and to give receipts therefor, A reasonable allowance for their expenses and trouble will be made to such patriotic citizens as will collect and deliver to any of the officers above designated, such arms and equipments as they may find in the hands of persons not in the service, or who will report the same to those officers. A prompt compliance with this call will greatly promote the efficiency and strength of the army, particularly of the cavalry, and render it better able to protect the homes and property of the people from outrage. R. E. LEE,
General.

The officers receiving arms or accoutrements under this appeal are requested to state upon the face of the duplicate receipts given by them the condition of the articles, whether in good order or otherwise; and if not in good order, the per centage which should be deducted on that account.

These receipts may be presented for payment to any one of the following named officers:
Capt. J. M. Stevens, Richmond Arsenal, Richmond.
Major B. Randolph, Staunton, Va.
Major E. S. Hutter, Danville, Va.
Capt. G. S. Getty, Lynchburg, Va.
Capt. Chas. Semple, Wytheville, Va.
Capt. A. G. Brenizer, Salisbury, N. C.

By order of J. GORGAS,
Brig. General, Chief of Ordnance.

Official:
J. W. HINDALE, A. A. G.
State papers copy 3 times.

Headquarters, Reserve, N. C.,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, February 13th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 4.

I. MAJOR C. S. STRINGFELLOW, ASSISTANT ADjutant General C. S. P. A., will relieve Capt. John W. Hinsdale, Asst. Adj't. General of Reserve of N. C., and the latter officer will proceed to join the 3d Regiment Reserves of N. C., as its Colonel, he having been duly elected to that office on the 3d of January, 1865.

The Lieutenant General Commanding, in taking leave of Col Hinsdale, tenders his warm congratulations on his promotion and earnestly hopes that the intelligence, zeal and gallantry, which has characterized his service as a Staff Officer, may be matured by experience into greater usefulness in his new and more extended sphere.

(Signed) TH. H. HOLMES,
Lieut. Gen. Commanding.

Official:
CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Major and A. A. General. 251—6t.

State papers copy 6 times.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE H. G.,
Raleigh, February, 9, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

I. The following acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina are published for the information of all concerned:

An Act in relation to the Militia and a Guard for Home Defence, ratified the 7th day of July 1863. * * * * * * * *

SEC. 2nd. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be enrolled as a Guard for Home defence, all white male persons not enrolled in the service of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, resident in this State, including foreigners not naturalized, who have been residents in the State for thirty days before such enrollment, excepting persons filling the offices of Governor, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity, the members of the General Assembly, and the officers of the several departments of the Government, members of Congress and the Civil and Military officers of the Confederate Government within this State, Ministers of the Gospel of the several denominations in the State charged with the duties of such Ministry, the High Sheriffs and Clerks of the several Courts of record, and the Public Registers in the several Counties, and such other persons as the Governor for special reasons may deem proper subjects of exemption. * *

SEC. 5th, *Be it further enacted*, That members of the society of friends, commonly called Quakers, may be exempt from provisions of this act by paying the sum of one hundred (100) dollars according to an ordinance of the Convention of this State in that behalf, ratified the 12th day of May 1862.—*Provided*, that when any such Quaker shall have paid or had levied on his property five hundred (500) dollars, under the act of Congress called the Conscription Law aforesaid, he shall not be required to pay any sum of money for his exemption under this act.

An Act to amend an act entitled an act to increase the efficiency of the Home Guard organization—ratified the 7th day of Feruary, 1865.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That, the Governor, whenever he deems it expedient, may re-organize the Guard for Home Defence, by causing two or more companies to be consolidated into one, so as to make not less than sixty-four men rank and file to each company. Provided, however, that if there are not sixty Home Guard to any one county, that such number as may be, shall be incorporated into a company; the said companies, when so consolidated, shall have their privilege of electing their company officers from the rank and file of said companies, and such officers as shall not be elected for service in said company shall be required to perform service as non-commissioned officers or privates, under the same rules and regulations as other non-commissioned officers and privates are required to serve, and whilst so serving, their commissions shall be suspended.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Governor may in like manner, cause two or more battalions or regiments of Home Guards to be be consolidated; said battalions when so consolidated to be composed of not less than three companies, and said regiments when so consolidated, of not more than ten companies; That the rank and file shall elect their field officers and all field officers who shall not be elected, their commissions shall be suspended, and they be required to perform duty in the ranks as non-commissioned officers and privates.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That in addition to the exemptions mentioned in the second section of an act in relation to the Militia and Guard for home defence ratified 7th July, 1863; there shall be exempt one commissioner to each county, appointed under an act entitled "an act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army;" the Attorney General, Solicitors for the several circuits and counties, County Trustees, County Surveyors, Physicians of five years practice, one Editor to a newspaper and necessary Compositors and employees to be certified to on oath by the editor, Mail Carriers, Professors in Colleges, and Teachers who at the passage of this act had, and shall continue to have twenty scholars, the necessary skilled Operatives in Factories and Foundry's, regular public Millers, and Black Smiths, and Wheel Wrights who have established shops, regular public Tanners, and Shoe Makers, and one overseer of the poor of each county; Provided all the tradesmen thus exempted shall be skilled in their respective trades, and were employed in the same prior to the first of January 1864, and have continued to be so employed since that time, except public Millers, who shall be exempt whenever they are so engaged, unless it shall appear that owners of Mills have turned off their Millers and gone in themselves to evade the service, then such owners not to be exempt; Provided, that the exemptions in this act shall not apply to Home Guard officers commissioned under this act, but shall apply to officers of the Home Guard and Militia who are required under this act to serve in the ranks and who would be entitled to exemption if they did not hold commissions; and Provided further, that no provision of this act shall be construed so as to exempt any person herein mentioned from Home Guard duty in the county in which he resides.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this the 7th day of Feb, A. D. 1865.

D. G. FOWLE,
Speaker Pro Tem.
GILES MEBANE, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Office of Secretary of State.

I, C. R. Thomas, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, is a true copy of the original act on file in this office.

Given under my hand, this the 7th day of February, A. D. 1865.

C. R. THOMAS,
Secretary of State.

II. In addition to the exemptions granted in the foregoing acts there shall be exempt from duty in the Guard for Home Defence all Railroad officers and the necessary employees, the Commanding Officers of each Brigade and Regiment of North Carolina Militia, and one Druggist to each Drug Store, *Provided*, that there is no druggist in said Drug Store not liable to duty in the Guard for Home Defence.

III. Claims for exemption under the foregoing acts and orders must be established by the affidavit of two respectable persons knowing of the facts, which affidavits must be placed in the hands of the commanding officer of the Regiment or Battalion to which the individual belongs, who, if satisfied that the claim is just, will furnish him with a certificate of exemption

IV. The Commanding officers of each Regiment and Battalion of the Guard for Home Defence will immediately assemble their commands at their respective county seats, and at once proceed to consolidate the companies in accordance with the act of the General Assembly of North Carolina ratified February 7th 1865, and under the following regulations viz: When a regiment or Battalion is assembled as above directed, its commanding officers will divide it into two classes, all able bodied officers and men liable to active service in the field beyond the limits of the county will constitute the first class, and all officers and men exempt from duty except within the limits of their counties, will constitute the second class.

When the first class does not exceed ninty men or fall below forty-five men, it will be organized into one company—when it exceeds ninety men, but does not exceed one hundred and fifty, it will be organized into two companies—when it exceeds one hundred and fifty men, it will be organized into three companies, and elections for a full complement of company officers will be held. When the first class falls below forty-five men, it will be organized into a company, and officers elected as follows: For a company of less than forty-five, but more than thirty-five men, a Captain and a first Lieutenant; for a company of less than thirty-five but more than twenty, a first Lieutenant and a second Lieutenant; for a company of twenty or a less number of men, one second Lieutenant.

The second class will be organized into companies not to exceed seventy-five men each, and elections for a full complement of company officers will be held, when the number of men does not fall below forty five. But when it does fall below forty-five the same rules will be followed as in the first class.

The election for company officers will be held under the direction of the commanding officer of each Regiment or Battalion, who will as soon as the organizations are completed, immediately forward a report of the same to this office, together with the certificates of election.

V. Until the consolidated companies are organized into Regiments and Battalions, the Field Officers now in commission will continue to exercise command as heretofore.

By order of GOVERNOR VANCE.
R. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.
251—tf.

All papers in the State publish once and send bill to the Adjutant General.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OIL FOR SALE.

20 BBLS. TANNERS OIL,
20 " Cotton Seed Oil,
5 " Linseed Oil.

Apply to W. R. MILLER,
Neuse Oil Mills,
Raleigh, N. C.
February 13, 1865. 251—3t.

FAUCETT, LONG & CO.,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
GREENSBORO', N. C.

WILL GIVE STRICT ATTENTION TO THE sale of real and personal property, and solicits consignments.
January 27, 1865. 237—tf.

On Consignment and for Sale,
100 KEGS SODA.
LONG, FAUCETT & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
January 27, 1865. 237—tf.

CORRESPONDENTS WANTED,
IMMEDIATELY.

BY FIVE YOUNG LADIES—ADDRESS AS FOLLOWS:
MISS LEOLA FAIRFIELD,
MISS BLANCHE ORMUND,
MISS GERALDINE GRAY,
MISS CAPITOLA BLACK,
MISS BELLE ORFIELD,
All of Warrenton, N. C.
Febrnary 11, 1865. 250—4t.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:
Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr. D. F. Summey, Ashville.
Dr. W. A. Collet, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr. A. Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr. Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayetteville.
E. Murry & Co., Wilmington.
Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarboro.
Mr. J. A. Askew, Colerain.
Mr. F. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro.
The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General, N. C.
Raleigh, Oc 29, 1864. 163—tf.

WANTED TO RENT,

A SMALL HOUSE IN THIS CITY, WITH TWO ROOMS, or a part of a house, for a highly respectable family of refugees—a lady and children, the husband being in the field. Apply immediately at the CONSERVATIVE OFFICE.
January 28, 2865. 238—tf.

ROBBERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER WAS ROBBED OF A FOUR HUNdred dollar 4 per cent. Certificate of Deposit, dated March 19th, 1864, No. 121, issued to me by J. M. Worth, Dep. If not found within six weeks from this date application will be made for a duplicate. This the 20th day of January, 1865.

ALFRED CAVINESS.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

LAND FOR SALE.

A TRACT OF LAND CONTAINING 160 ACRES, FOUR miles east of Graham and two miles east of Haw River Depot, and only half mile from the N. C. Central Railroad, and bounded in part by the waters of Back, Otter and Quaker creeks.
Terms: $5,000 in Bank Notes or $1,500 in a note payable on demand. For further particulars, address
W. F. BASON,
Haw River, N. C. R. R.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

JOHN D HYMAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ANY BUSINESS IN the 8th Judicial Circuit that may be entrusted to his hands.
January 5, 1864. 218—tf.

Almanacs! Almanacs!!

TURNER'S ALMANACS FOR 1865 NOW READY.
Price per hundred 75 00
" " doz. 10 00
" " single copy. 1 00
BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.
Jan. 2, 1865. 215—tf.

FOR RENT.

A LARGE AND DESIRABLE RESIDENCE WITHIN A mile of the city of Raleigh, with 300 acres of land attached.
Apply to Dr. Joyner, Yarborough House, Raleigh, N. C.
January 21, 1865. 243—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

NOTICE.
Rutherford County, N. C.

A NEGRO BOY WHO SAYS HIS NAME IS MAT. WAS confined in the public Jail of said County, on the 10th day of November, 1864. Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches high of dark color, and wore at the time a drik cost and pants, a high black felt hat, and is rather slow spoken, and says he belonged to B. O. Kelly, of Lampkin county, Georgia, that he was taken to work on the breastworks at Augusta, and to Charlotte, N. C., where he was sold by the Auctioneer of that place and was purchased by Benjamin Dickson and he says he ranaway from Dickson to get back to his mistress. The owner of said boy is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs in such cases made and provided. G. W. CORBETT, Jailor.
December 28, 1864 231—w3m.

A Private School.

THE FIFTH SESSION OF MISS MANGUM'S SCHOOL for young Ladies, will begin on the 10th February. Only a limited number of pupils can be received.
For further information address
MISS M. P. MANGUM,
Flat River, Orange Co., N. C.
Dec. 26, 1864. 111—w6w.

THE
CONSERVATIVE.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY AND WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 5 00	One week,	$ 20 00
Two days,	10 00	Two weeks,	60 00
Three days,	15 00	Three weeks,	90 00
Four days,	20 00	One month,	120 00
Five days,	25 00	Two months,	210 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

PROSPECTUSES.

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROtestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States, is now published by the Protestant Episcopal Church Publishing Association in Charlotte, North Carolina.
REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D.,
REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., } EDITORS.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE:
For three months, $5. For six months, $10. For one year, $20.
*** For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.
All communications should be addressed, "Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."
January 25, 1865 235—tf.

WEEKLY SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

IN PURSUANCE OF A PLAN LONG ENTERTAINED, and to meet the expressed wants of the Agriculturists and County Residents of the South, the subscriber announces his intention to commence the publication of a Weekly edition of the SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.
The paper will retain its present form, furnishing eight pages of reading matter weekly. It will be devoted as heretofore, to Agriculture. Also, to Current News, a synopsis of Army Intelligence, proceedings of Congress, reports of the Markets, &c., &c., embracing everything necessary to make it a valuable and acceptable
FAMILY NEWSPAPER,
For the Farmers, Planters, Gardeners, Stock Raisers, House wives, and business men of the Confederacy. The first number of the Weekly edition will be issued on or before the first Saturday in November.
TERMS:
$6 for 6 months, or $8 for 8 months. Single copies, 25 cents.
All present subscribers to CULTIVATOR to be supplied for the remainder of this year (1864) with Weekly, without any advance in price. Address
D. REDMOND,
Augusta, Ga.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

The Magnolia Weekly Home Journal.

THE PROPRIETORS HAVE ENLARGED AND IMproved their Home Journal. It comprises eight pages, containing 32 columns, in new type, devoted to the encouragement and dissemination of Southern Literature, embracing Romance and Biography, Poetry and Music. A special services of the leading established writers of the South have been secured. No effort or expenses spared to give brilliancy and interest to the paper. Published weekly at Ten Dollars a year. Address
PROPRIETORS OF THE MAGNOLIA.
Richmond, Va.
January 31, 1865. 240—tf.

New Daily Paper in Richmond.
PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned propose to publish a daily paper, under the title of "THE RICHMOND HERALD," on or about the 25th of January next.
It will be entirely independent in politics, but will nevertheless accord to the administration a just support in all measures which, in the opinion of its conductors may be deemed promotive of the good of the cause in which we are engaged. A proper criticism of such acts as will be deemed adverse to this object, will be, of course, consistent with the independent character under which the paper is to be inaugurated.
In the matter of General News it will be found to keep pace with its leading journals of the day, while it will have added to it in the way of financial intelligence a feature such as, we venture to say, no paper in the Confederacy can boast of. Editorials from the pen of one of the ablest financial writers in this or any other country will be presented in each number.
For reasons not now proper to be mentioned, we forbear to give the names of those who shall compose the regular editorial staff; but we flatter ourselves that when they shall appear they will be found to constitute such an array of talent as can not be excelled on this continent.
The well known character of the individual whose name appears below, as a stenographic reporter, furnishes we presume, a guarantee that, in all that relates to important political speeches and debates, whether in legislative assemblies or out of them, the "HERALD" will present advantages certainly not to be excelled by any paper in the Confederacy.
The farming interests will be faithfully vindicated, and care taken to disseminate the earliest intelligence which a proper regard for the welfare of that great element of national wealth and power shall demand.
In the matter of correct commercial intelligence, equal zeal shall be manifested, our object being to assign to each of these departments an editor of known experience and ability.
Arrangements are on foot by which to secure the earliest foreign news, and the paper will contain such editorial talent as will fully elucidate the bearing of foreign diplomacy upon Southern interests.
In short, "THE RICHMOND HERALD" will be found to combine every feature of interest which the requirements of the present crisis demand.
The enterprise is respectfully commended to the favor and patronage of the citizens of the Southern Confederacy.
P. KEAN, & CO.,
Jan 1—228 tf. Richmond, Va.

1865. 1865.

CONSERVATIVE
STEAM POWER PRESS
BOOK & JOB OFFICE,
J. B. NEATHERY & CO., Proprietors.

HAVING A NUMBER OF PRESSES, and a large assortment of

PRINTING MATERIALS,

We are prepared to execute in a workmanlike manner and with despatch, every description of

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING!

SUCH AS
BOOKS,
PAMPHLETS,
SHIN-PLASTERS,
POSTERS,
HAND-BILLS,
CIRCULARS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CATALOGUES,
RECEIPTS,
CARDS, ETC.

Special attention paid to
GOVERNMENT BLANKS.

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.
The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.
The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.
If the claimant or claimant be a child or children of the deceased; and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.
When the claim is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.
All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.
Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.
This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.
Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.
It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants Post Office and County in full.
JNO. A. STANLY,
161—tf. Commissioner.

THE
CONSERVATIVE.

M. S. ROBBINS, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the office to be directed to JOHN B. NEATHERY & Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.:
TUESDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 14, 1865.

THE RECENT COMMISSION, to treat of peace with the Yankees has evidently done us good—not that good which we could most have desired—the restoration of peace in fact. But it has accomplished that which was perhaps the second best result. It has shown us conclusively on whom the responsibility for the continuance of the war rests. Presses conducted by imported Yankees, and by "Southern men with Northern principles," as well as by men who are willing to raise any sort of popular clamor out of which they can construct a road for their promotion, had labored so assiduously to make the impression that it was all the fault of our own authorities, that many good men had been misled.—The result of this recent affair has taken all the wind from their sails; and now there is nothing left them but to acknowledge that the prolongation of the war is due to the Yankees, that we must fight on till they change their mind, or come out openly for subjugation, with confiscation and all its terrible woes. This is a bitter pill with some of them but they have it to take. There can be no halfway ground now. Whatever may be the action of many of these presses there is unmistakable indications that the people in many quarters are arousing from the delusion into which they had been led. We are told that all the recent meetings evaporate in mere talk and are doing no good, as not a single man is added to the army thereby.—Though no new men may volunteer, we say that the right spirit enthused into and manifested by our people at home will add greatly to its strength.

According to our information the spirit of the army has all the time been much greater than many of our people at home. Let our people be fired by the proper spirit, let them encourage the soldiers in the field by the proper patriotism in their letters, and by contributing all in their power to their comfort, so that the soldiers may feel that the cheerfulness with which they bear their many privations is properly appreciated by those they are defending, and the strength of the army, both in numbers and morals will be immensely increased.

DESERTION. The state of things growing out of desertions from the army, and the depredations committed by these misguided men at home, is in some parts of the county, becoming perfectly intolerable. There seems to be no act too sacrilegious for them to commit. We learn that Salem Church House near Franklinsville in Randolph county, with the arbor and most of the tents, was burned a week or two ago, by these lawless bands to prevent its becoming a rendezvous for the Home Guard ordered out to look after them.

It is high time the government would take this matter in hand, and use the necessary force to put an effectual and final stop to such a state of things. If this is not done, one of two things must result—either the few loyal people left at home will take the law into their own hands where there are enough of them to render it practicable, or the country must be given up to these brutes.

A friend writing us from Randolph county, under date of the 10th instant says: "The deserters are committing depredations in this county to such an extent that the people cannot stand it much longer, and we look the Government should take the matter in hand and check their progress. They have visited and robbed several houses in this neighborhood, and have completely subjugated what few men are left at home. There was a company of forty in sight of ——— all day, but a few days ago. We are all in danger of losing our lives and property. They should be brought to justice. You would do well to notice these outrages in your paper without the use of any person's name, and try and encourage the authorities to take the matter in hand."

That the majority of the people of this county are good and loyal, we certainly know. But the bulk of the stout able population has been taken to the army, where they have rendered good service in their country's cause. There are various causes, such as extensive forests, &c., which have attracted deserters from a distance here, from the better chance for concealment.

When the Home Guard and citizens have managed to arrest any of these marauders and started them back to their commands, the authorities have generally managed things so bunglingly that they have been able to return in a week or two but to renew their outrages with the more fury against their recent captors.

Cannot measures—effectual measures—be taken to protect the lives and property of the families of those who have been in the service of their country, from the first, and never stained such in their devotion to the cause? The very existence of civil society demands up to this and without speedy and proper action, it must probably be the case.

COL. WM. J. CLARKE, of the 24th N. C. Regiment, and more recently commandant of this Post, was captured by the Yankees on their late raid to Dinwiddie Court House, Va. He was on his way to Petersburg via Belfield.

MAJ. JOHN DEVEREUX Quartermaster of the North Carolina Army, gives notice to counties that have not called for their quota of Scythe Blades, that unless said blades are applied for before the 1st of May, they will be sold.

THE HOME GUARD are to be re organized under the late act of the General Assembly. Colonel Harrison, we learn, will organize on Saturday next.

LIEUT. THEODORE C. JAMES, Adjutant of the 3rd Regiment N. C. Troops, who lost an arm in one of the fights in Virginia last year, has been assigned to duty as Commandant of the Post at Raleigh.

DR. W. R. MILLER has a number of barrels of Tanner's Cotton Seed and Linseed Oil for sale.

THE FALL DISTRIBUTION (1864) of the School Fund is published in another column.

MESSRS. W. F. ASKEW & Co. will sell a number of valuable negroes to-day. See advertisement.

MAJ. CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW, it will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, has been assigned to duty as Assistant Adjutant General of Reserve of North Carolina.

In taking leave of Col. John W. Hinsdale, the Lieut. General commanding tenders his warm congratulation on his promotion, and earnestly hopes that the intelligence, zeal and gallantry which has characterized his services as a staff officer may be matured, by experience into great usefulness in his new sphere.

IT IS NOW THOUGHT at Kinston that the story about the landing of Yankees at Newbern with locomotives, railroad iron, &c., was greatly exaggerated. Very few if any Yankees have landed at Newbern.

MESSRS. TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co. have a large assortment of Blockade goods. This is probably the last chance to obtain many of these articles.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

THE MASS MEETINGS ON FRIDAY.

The largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held in this was convened at the African Church on yesterday. Two hours before the time of meeting, the whole body of the church, aisles and windows, were crowded, and quite as large a concourse was obliged to stand in the streets, being unable to obtain access to the building. The objects of the meeting were to adopt resolutions expressive of the feelings of the people of Virginia, excited by the gross insult put upon us by Lincoln in his late meeting with our commissioners at Fortress Monroe, and to take counsel as to our future.

At a few minutes past 12 o'clock, Mr. R. M. T. Hunter, President of the meeting, attended by Mr. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State; Mr. Joseph Mayo Mayor of Richmond; Captain Semmes, Confederate States Navy; the Hon. Messrs. Semmes, Henry Maxwell, and others, and the Vice President of the meeting entered the building. As they ascended the stand, the Armory Band, which was in attendance, played the Marseillaise Hymn. At the conclusion of the air, Mr. Hunter, the President, requested that no calls might be made for speakers, as their names would be duly announced in the order in which they were to address the meeting.

Mr. Hunter then said:

Having called you to order, it is proper that I should explain the object and purposes of this meeting. We stand here to consider the most momentous public issue that ever agitated a nation.—One in which is involved the very life and being of a people, the existence of their laws and government, their life, liberty and honor. Whatever is sacred in human affections, or dear to the hearts of men, is involved in this contest; and may God grant us the wisdom to devise, and the power to execute, those measures which, under His hand, shall effect our deliverance in this great crisis of our affairs. We are not responsible for the lives that have been given up in this contest, and our skirts are clear of the blood which has been shed. We entered it to maintain the right of self government—a right which should have been as dear to our enemies as to us. It is a great American idea—the growth of America soil—and should, in their eyes, be as sacred as it is to us. For four long years we have been engaged in war, the like of which has not been seen in modern times; the only approximations to which were the wars of Wallenstein and Attila and the Thirty Years' War of Germany; and now, after these years of waste and destruction, we have been lately informed by the President of the United States that there can be no peace except upon the conditions of laying down our arms and absolute submision; to come in as rebels, and submit to laws confiscating our property, and awarding the death penalty to our citizens. Nor is this all. We are required to submit to an amendment, adopted to the United States Constitution, to turn loose the thousands of slaves in our midst, without restraint and without the education which they would require for self preservation. If anything more was wanting to stir the blood, it was furnished when we were told that the United States could not consent to entertain any proposition coming from us as a people.

That Government which makes treaties with the meanest and weakest nations, tells us—a nation of seven millions of men, with arms in their hands,—that it cannot entertain any proposition coming from rebels. Even upon the theory that we were rebels, upon what authority could they refuse to treat with us? There has been no civil war of any magnitude which has not been terminated by treating. In 1778, the British Government sent three commissioners to the rebel colonies, authorized to treat even with any "association of individuals," and to provide for a truce. It has been a habit with all strong governments, after a war is over, and after it has vindicated its power, to render the future as little gloomy, and its yoke as easy to its subjects, as possible; but nothing of this sort comes from the United States. Nothing comes from it to soothe our feeling, nothing to alleviate the terms of settlement, if it were possible for such a settlement to be made. It would seem possible that Lincoln might have offered something to a people with two hundred thousand soldiers, and such soldiers, [applause] under arms. Could it be probable, to him, that we could go into the United States Government as rebels, assuming the responsibility of all the blood that has been shed; confessing that we have kept up wicked and useless war; submitting to laws confiscating our property and taking the lives of our people. It is true, he said, that those laws would be administered by him in a spirit of kindness; but when did men ever give to one man the power over their lives and their property, and all that they hold dear, trusting to his spirit of kindness and divesting themselves of the power to resist his tyranny? [This is "Never," "never"] And it is to be remembered that whenever we go into the Union as a conquered people, we give up the laws of the United States, and must take such as they choose to make for us; and we go in without representation in the making of those laws, for Mr. Lincoln told us—told me—that while we could send representatives to the Yankee Congress, yet it rested with that Congress to say whether they would receive them or not. Thus we would cast everything away and go to them as a subdued, subjugated and degraded people, to be held in subjection to their soldiery.

Nor is all told yet. More than 3,000,000 slaves are to be let loose, and $1,500,000,000 worth of property destroyed at one fell swoop. These slaves are to wander about and become the lazzaroni of the land. The Congress would be constantly interfering between the white and the black men.—The law would be made by a Congress hostile to us, and any attempt to make these thriftless wanderers useful would be interfered with. If, under the old government, they interfered with our domestic institutions, what would become of us if we were helpless in their hands, and those hands holding the power to arbitrate in all questions concerning us. They would raise questions about the State laws, and soon sweep away any barrier we might erect for the protection of social order and industry in our midst. But, fellow citizens, I will not attempt now to draw a picture of subjugation which must loom up in the eyes of every man who considers it. It would require a pencil dipped in blood to paint its gloom. I pass this to the question what is to become of the slaves. We know that in large districts of our country the men have been taken away by them and women left. Who is to support them? Under our system they were provided for and happy; under their system they must perish. That system will destroy the whole negro race in this country. In the fierce competition for food between the white and the negro, the latter will be blasted like human life before the burning sirocco, and vanish like the mist before the sun. We drew the sword not for ourselves alone, but also for his sake, and the world, which stands coldly looking on, will find that the men whom they have excluded from their sympathy are the hope of the black race. It was the exclamation of a celebrated French woman, 'Oh, liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!" and we may parody by exclaiming Oh, Philanthropy, how much misery is caused in thy name!—Well may the negro rise up and pronounce judgment against it. Fellow citizens, I have presented the future we are to endure if we are reduced to submission.

I turn now to what we are to gain with our success—Independence, Liberty, our women and children—everything dear to man. [Wild cheering.] Nay, more than this; we will cover the name of our country with glory—glory such as was never known before. I venture to say that there was never such a contest, and never such glory, as we may win from it. We have the world against us. It has been said its parallel may be found in the Dutch Republic; but they had the sea open to them and the French and English as allies. Our forefathers had the French to aid them. We stand alone, presenting the spectacle of a brave people, contesting foot by foot, with double their numbers; excluded, commercially and sentimentally, from the world.

With our success we shall establish a system of government that shall challenge the respect of the world. We shall solve the problem of the extension of the Anglo-Saxon race to the country south of us, and show that the white and the black races may be extended together. Then shall the Confederate soldier return from the field, his sword dripping, and his brow crowned with laurels, a hero, whom after ages will venerate; and who will be an example to generations to come. Are not these considerations to nerve every man to his duty—to unite every heart and hand in the country? I will not hold out the delusive hope that the struggle shall be easy or the sacrifices light. But in such interests it is better to lose life than fail. [Great applause.] Property I throw out of consideration. What is it to us? If we fail, it will be in the hands of a ruthless foe, who spares nothing. I trust and believe in the success of our cause. If our people exhibit the proper spirit, they will bring forth the deserters from their caves; and the skulkers [A voice—"Give it to 'em"] who are avoiding the perils of the field, will go forth to share the dangers of their countrymen. [Applause.] In war, as in religion, we must have works as well as faith. The man who desponds is half whipped.—[Applause.] We must have faith in the determination of our country to suffer all and do all. If we determine upon that, I do not see why we cannot win our independence. In this spirit, a French general ordered the sounding of the Marseillaise, which changed a rout into a victory. In this spirit the ancients consulted the bodies of their animals they sacrificed. In this spirit, the Roman Emperor accepted the vision of the cross in the sky. I do have faith. I do not see, but I feel that there is a righteous God in Heaven, who holds our destinies in his hand, and I do not believe He will allow us to be cast down and the wicked to prosper. [Applause.] I believe, with the help of Providence, that that army which stands as a triple wall of steel between us and subjugation, will eventually win. [A voice—"That's so."] It is time for croakers to hush. To despond is we know.

REMARKS OF MR. JOHN A. GILMER OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. John A. Gilmer, of North Carolina, then came forward, amid cheers and applause and addressed the assemblage. He said:

All doubts and divisions have passed away from among us. There is now one universal concurrence of opinion that there is nothing left us but to prosecute the war. The consequences of failure you have already been told. It is useless to consume time by multiplying words. If we lose our independence, we lose all our property, of every kind, in the country—our debt, our slaves, and our lands. But we lose more. The people of the United States have a greater debt than we, and we shall not escape without being obliged to pay our proportion of their debt. In what a condition will that leave us, with our property, our lands, bonds, houses and lives, all gone, and the mighty debt incurred by the enemy in his war for our subjugation still to be borne, in part, by us and our children? Then our subjugation, with all its personal evils, the utter degradation it involved, must be considered. Subjugation—submission—presents no hope; but in continuing the war it was otherwise. We can see clearly the end and the evils of submission. It involves our utter degradation and the turning loose among us on a footing of equality, to the destruction of our society and civilization, millions of negroes. The final result of prosecuting the war is not now discernible, but it certainly holds out to us hope. Our present condition is not, by far, so desperate as at one time was that of our forefathers in the Revolution, either in the matters of men, internal resources, or the financial condition of our country. Any one who will now read and ponder their history (the history of our first Revolution) will be convinced of this. But we must do as did our forefathers. They went to the front and faced the music. We must do the same. Could we consult their shades to-day they would bid us be of good cheer; to throw ourselves, heart and soul into the contest, and, under the guidance of an All Wise Providence, victory would crown our efforts and liberty and independence, with all their blessings would soon be ours. [Long continued applause.] If we imitate the example of our sires, our success will be as glorious and triumphant as theirs. So far in this war, we have proved ourselves no degenerate sons of illustrious sires. [Cheers and applause.] Let us not only persevere, as we have begun, but redouble our exertions. Many there are who are, discouraged by the vastly superior numbers that the enemy can bring, and have brought, into the field against us, and say we shall never be able to succeed against such odds. Those who make these discouraging calculations ask the question, "Where are now all the millions the enemy have put in the field since the beginning of the war?" The answer is easy: They have met our arms, and their bones whiten our battlefields; they have encountered our sun and our climate, and myriads have died and disappeared from the earth [Cries of "That's so;" "Served them right."] Their armies now, after all the reinforcements of successive drafts, have dwindled away until to-day they are nowhere able to make head against the armies of the South.

In conclusion, Mr. Gilmer addressed himself to the ladies, and paid them a handsome eulogy upon the power of their charms and exhortations in nerving our soldiers to deeds of heroism, and hoped they would neglect no opportunity to exert their influence in exciting and maintaining amongst our men the the determinations to be free or to die in the struggle.

After the conclusion of Mr. Gilmer's remarks the President, at half past 2 o'clock p. m., announced that the meeting would take a recess till 7 o'clock p. m.

COLONEL WISHART a highly respectable citizen of Robeson County, while on his way to a religious meeting, was shot at and severely wounded in both thighs, one day last week, by some party or parties unknown, who waylaid him on the road.—*Wilmington Carolinian, Feb. 11th.*

General Wade Hampton has been assigned to the command of Butler's and Young's Divisions of cavalry, attached to Hardee's Department.

LATE WAR NEWS.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA—SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

The Edisto river rises in the southwestern portion of South Carolina, and flowing southwestwardly, empties into the Atlantic forty miles southwest of Charleston. Branchville is on the Augusta branch of the South Carolina railroad, a mile east of the point at which the railroad crosses the Edisto. This river is now the line held by General Hardee in the neighborhood of Branchville. Nearer the coast we hold the line of the Combahee river, in the vicinity of the Charleston and Savannah railroad.

From the most recent authentic intelligence it appears that while a part of Sherman's army is making active demonstrations against Combahee ferry, near the Charleston and Savannah railroad, as with the design of marching on Charleston, the rest of his forces have appeared at four points on the Edisto, viz: at New Bridge, five miles below Branchville, at Bumacker's and Holman's bridges, above, and at the railroad bridge opposite, that place. Our troops that held the bridge over the Salkehatchie, west of Branchville, were driven in on last Wednesday. If he succeed in forcing a passage of the Edisto, above and below Branchville, he will tap the railroad running thence to Columbia, and also the railroad to Charleston, and compel our troops to fall back from Branchville.—But they will most probably evacuate it, if at any time it shall appear that Sherman cannot be prevented from crossing the river. The above is written in the hope of giving the reader some idea of the situation in South Carolina.

It was said, some days ago, that Sherman was also sending a column against Augusta, on the Georgia side of the Savannah river. We have no information on this head.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

SIEGE MATTERS.—A force of the enemy, believed to be between three and four thousand strong, under cover of their gunboats, made a landing at Grimball's place, on James Island, about 8 o'clock, yesterday morning. A brisk fight ensued with our pickets, the latter being finally driven in to our first line of works. Major Manigault is reported to have been killed in the skirmishing, but some doubt is expressed as to the correctness of the report.

The enemy, at last accounts, were drawn up in line of battle and advancing slowly, but no general fight had taken place.

Active demonstations have also been made along our lines on the Salkehatchie. In an attack there yesterday morning, the enemy were easily repulsed. Another force advanced upon the Charleston road, near Blue House, and opened with artillery, but made no impression on our lines. Everything was quiet at Combahee Ferry.—*Charleston Mercury, Feb. 11th.*

FROM SHERMAN.—The only intelligence we get from Sherman is that his infantry had crossed the Edisto at Bennaker's Bridge on Thursday and are reported moving, in solid column, against Augusta.—*Charleston Mercury Feb. 11th*

From the Charlotte Bulletin.

DEATH FROM CARBONIC ACID.

EDITOR BULLETIN: On yesterday a death occurred twenty miles West of Charlotte, from carbonic acid, arising from burning coal in a cave, occupied by a deserter from the army.

By the evidence of the victim's family, it is proven that the cave has been occupied several months, but no coal has been used as fuel until yesterday morning, when a little son of the deserter took him his breakfast and fire to light the coal. The man was then in perfect health and conversed freely with his son. In less than an hour after this the boy returned to see if the fire was burning, or if his father needed anything, and found him in a sitting posture, with an arm clasped around a bed post but entirely lifeless. The cave had no opening by which the gass, or carbonic acid arising from the coal, could escape, and it is evident that this was the cause of his death.

M.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ASHVILLE.—The beautiful Court House of Ashville, N. C., has been totally destroyed by fire. The books and records of the Register's office, the trial and execution dockets of the Superior Court and a few books from the office of the County Court Clerk, were all that were saved. All else is lost, including the records and public papers, accumulated since the formation of the county, and the entire contents of the post office (which was kept in a room of the building) mail-matter, mail-bags, office furniture, &c. The belief is that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

A few days after the occurrence above noted Col Pulliam's stable was burned also, it is thought, by an incendiary. Col. P. succeeded in saving his horses. The facts we get from the Ashville *News.*

Our gallant and worthy townsman, Brig. Gen. Robt. D. Johnston, is at present sojourning in our city, upon a short furlough. The public are well aware of the noble services rendered by this efficient officer upon many of our bloodiest battle-fields. Leaving home at the commencement of our struggle as a captain, he has by hard fighting and skill as a soldier, won the position he now fills so honorably to his native State.—*Charlotte Bulletin.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. A. C. Miller, a very worthy citizen of this county, who resided five miles from Charlotte, on the Statesville road, was instantly killed on Friday afternoon, 10th inst. Near where his negroes were cutting down a tree on a piece of new ground, he saw a dog lying by the fire, and thinking the animal in danger, started to drive him out of reach of the branches of the tree. While doing so the tree fell on him, killing him instantly.—*Char. Bulletin.*

Seven Protestant places of worship were open in Paris, on Christmas last. They were the English Church, the Episcopal Church, the Wesleyan Church, the Congregational Church, the Church of Scotland, a second English Church, and the American Chapel. In the latter the services of the Episcopal is read.

Mr. E. Molyneaux, the late British Consul at Savannah, Georgia, died in France on the 16th of November.

The authorities of Augusta, Ga., have pled all the cotton in the streets, to be burned, if occasion demands.

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR BENNETT.—Hon. Thos. Bennett, Ex-Governor of South Carolina, died on the 30th ult, at Anderson Court house.

Gen. J. Q. A. Gilmore has superceded Foster to the command of the Yankee "Department of the South."

CHARITY:—Those of us who have read classic history, may remember an incident in the history of the Macedonian emperor. A painter was commanded to sketch the monarch. In one of his great battles he had been struck with the sword upon the forehead, and a very large scar had been left on the right temple. The painter, who was a master hand in his art, sketched him leaning on his elbow, with his finger covering the scar on his forehead, and so the likeness of the king was given, but without the scar. Let us put the finger, of charity upon the scar of each church, whatever it may be—the finger of a tender and forbearing charity, and see in spite of it and under it the image of Christ notwithstanding.—*Cumming.*

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Feb 13.

General Lee has issued General orders, offering pardon to all deserters and men improperly absent, who will return to their commands within twenty days from the publication of this order, at the Headquarters of the Department in which they may be.

No General amnesty will again be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or shall hereafter desert, shall suffer such punishment as the courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained. The order closes as follows:

Taking a new resolution from the fate which the enemy intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence. Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed are ample and with a brave army sustained by a determined and united people, success with God's assistance cannot be doubtful. The advantage of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution—to use them. Oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, courage to danger with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Feb. 13.

Northern papers of the 10th contain very little of interest. The St. Albans raiders are to be delivered up to the United States.

Operations against Wilmington would soon be commenced.

Lincoln's report of the conference at Fortress Monroe would be submitted on the 10th.

The news of a peace movement caused much talk in England, and had a depressing effect on the cotton market.

Gold unchanged.

MARRIED:

At LaGrange, Tenn., on the evening of December 25th, 1864, by Rev. James J. Vaulx, Dr. Wm. D. Somers, Assistant Surgeon, P. A. C. S., to Miss Mariah H. Ewell, youngest daughter of Mrs. Emily M. and the late James B. Ewell, Esq.; formerly of Prince William County, Virginia.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALES!

BY TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS, RALEIGH, N. C.

ON MONDAY, FEB. 20th, 1865, at 11 o'clock, a. m., at our Sales-Room, an invoice of imported Goods to close consignments, will be sold:

230	Dozen	Tumblers, assorted kinds,
12	"	Pocket Knives,
80	"	Pair Scissors,
24	"	Boxes Hooks and Eyes,
9	"	Steel Framed Spectacles,
1½	"	German Silver Spectacles,
6	"	Hand Saws,
4½	"	Brass Spurs and Leathers,
3½	"	Steel Bridle Bits, (polished,)
11	"	Bridles,
6	Gross	Carpenters' Pencils,
20	"	Porcelain Buttons,
200	Dozen	Clarks 3 corded Spool-Cotton,
1	Case of	Box Coffee Mills,
6	Kegs	Wrought Nails,
1	Cask	Frying Pans, 24½ dozen.

Feb. 6, 1865. 245—eodtd.

ADJT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, Sept. 11, 1863.

General Orders, No. 122.

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III. The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

"Every person not subject to the Rules and Articles of War, who shall procure or entice a soldier of the Confederate States to desert, or who shall purchase from any soldier his arms, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of the Court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year."

By order of the Secretary of War.
(Signed,) S. COOPER,
Adj't and Ins'pr Gen'l.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE N. C., Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 10, 1865.
(Official.) JOHN W. HINSDALE,
252—7t. A. A. General.
State papers copy seven times.

Scythe Blades.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1865 I SHALL EXPOSE at public sale to the highest bidder all the Scythe Blades belonging to the State and them unclaimed by the several counties.

J. DEVEREUX, Q. M.
Feb. 14, 1865. 252—4t.
Fayetteville Observer, Winston Sentinel, Western Democrat, Asheville News, and Wilmington Journal copy four times and send bills to Conservative office.

2 EXCELLENT BED ROOM SETTS OF Furniture, Flour, Beef, Butter, Gobletts, &c., will be sold at Auction, on MONDAY, 20th, in addition to the other articles advertised.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
February 14, 1865. 251—2t.

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF J. KINSEY & WARE IS THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent.

I respectfully recommend Mr. Kinsey to the liberal patronage received by the firm.

J. KINSEY,
THOS. R. WARE.
Raleigh, Feb. 13, 1865. 252—2t.

Negroes at Auction.

THURSDAY NEXT, 16TH INST., WE WILL SELL FOUR Young Negro Women, and two men.

CREECH & LITCHFORD.
Agent's.
Feb. 14. 252—3t.

NEGRO AUCTION!

ON TUESDAY, 14TH, WE WILL SELL AT OUR SALES Room,

1 Woman and three children,
1 do and one child,
1 No. 1 House Girl 14 years old,
1 " " " 12 " "
1 " " " 12 " "
1 " 1 Seamstress.

Several others will be added to the list by sale day.

We will also hire for the balance of the year an excellent Farm hand.

W. F. ASKEW & CO.
February 13, 1865. 251—2t.

30 PS. OF FINE MACON SHEETING BY THE BOLT. The best substitute for bleached Domestic.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
February 13, 1865. 251—2t.

20 DOZ WHITTEMORE COTTON CARDS NO. 10. In store and for sale by

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
February 13, 1865. 251—2t.

1 CHEST OF FINE GREEN TEA,
4 Bales ⅞ brown Jeans
Black Alpacaes,
At TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
February 13, 1865. 251—2t.

50 BOXES CAROLINA BELLE SNUFF FOR sale. KINSEY & WARE.
Raleigh Dec. 22, 1864. 209—tf.